

ENVOYS AGAIN HEARD FROM

(Continued from Page 1.)

ment that the Chinese have been defeated and are retreating before the allies, as making the outlook rather more cheerful today than since Admiral Seymour's successful expedition. The Russians' hard fighting on the Siberian frontier, the difficulties of their position on the Liao Tung peninsula and the prospect of a revolt against France in Indo-China will probably prevent either of those Powers furnishing reinforcements to the allies fighting against Peking. Hence the United States, Germany, Great Britain and Japan will have to carry out the military program without any more troops from Russia or France.

Yokohama dispatches say dispatches received from Seoul affirm that a Korean expedition will be organized to unite the factions and that the Korean Emperor is sending presents of rice, flour and cigars to the allies at Tien-Tsin.

GERMAN ADVICES.
BERLIN, August 8.—The Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from Herr Buelow, First Secretary of the German Legation at Peking, dated Tsin Ai:—

"Since July 21st the situation has not changed. There has been neither attacks by the troops en masse upon us, nor shell fire, only desultory rifle fire. The health of the members of the Legation is comparatively good. The wounded are progressing."

THE ALLIES ROUT A CHINESE FORCE

LONDON, August 7.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated today, says: "It is reported that heavy fighting took place last Sunday east of Peking, the allies losing 400, of whom thirty-five were British. The Japanese artillery did splendid service in the face of a galling Chinese fire, under which they lost heavily. The Chinese were forced to retreat, but saved their guns. Their rear guard was attacked and practically decimated."

NEW YORK, August 7.—A cable to the Journal from Shanghai says: The allies attacked Peking on August 6th. The Chinese were strongly entrenched on both sides of the Pei-ho. The Chinese were driven out after hard fighting of seven hours. They blew up the bridge in retreating. The Japanese were exposed to a withering cross-fire in fording the river. The British losses were sixty. The Chinese are in full retreat, with the allies in pursuit, but in great difficulties owing to the fact that the river banks have been cut and the country flooded.

Six thousand troops were left with guns to guard Tien-Tsin. Two days southwest of Tien-Tsin are 15,000 Chinese with heavy guns. An Imperial edict orders the recapture of Tien-Tsin and Taku forts no matter what expenditure of life may be entailed.

All the correspondents agree in praising the bravery and organization of the Japanese; but none of them brings the story much beyond Gen. Chaffee's report. Li Ping Heng, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, has been appointed Generalissimo of the Chinese forces and has left Peking to command the troops outside the city.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The War Department has received the following telegram from Gen. Chaffee:

"CHIEF OF, August 8.—Adjutant General, Washington: Peking handsomely taken early this morning by Japanese troops supported by English and American forces. Japanese loss considerable; English slight; Americans none. Ground very limited. In morning American troops occupied rear position, which was to form in line. Pei-ho to left bank tomorrow morning and move on Yang Tsun. Consul at Chee Foo furnished copy of dispatch from Tung Li Yamen on July 30, which has been cabled."

THE ISSUE OF COMMUNICATION

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Minister Wu this morning received an edict under date of August 5th, in which the Chinese Government permits the Powers to hold open and free communication with their Ministers. This includes the sending of cipher messages.

The Chinese Minister has also received a copy of the Imperial edict of August 23, which was delayed in transmission. It directs the safe conduct of the foreigners to Tien-Tsin and assigns Jung Lu to select efficient officials to give this conduct.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Secretary Root said this afternoon that a message had been delivered to Minister Wu saying that free communication has not been established between this Government and its Minister at Peking, and therefore the demands made in the President's reply to the Emperor had not been accepted.

MINISTER WU GIVES HIS VIEWS

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Chinese Minister made an early visit to the State Department, delivering the edict of August 2, which had been delayed en route, directing Jung Lu to select high officials to escort the foreign Ministers from Peking to Tien-Tsin. This was turned over to Acting Secretary Adee and the text of the edict made public. The edict also directed that free communication be allowed between the Ministers and their Governments on message in open text. A later communication, dated August 5th, extended this free communication without regard to the messages being in open text. Minister Wu showed the utmost concern in the seriousness of the situation. As to the message from Minister Genger, he said:

"It is not for me to discuss the Conger telegram, as it speaks for itself. But at such a moment I hope a distorted and exaggerated interpretation will not be placed on the message. Its seriousness I do not question, but I ask the public to take what it says and not draw inferences as to its meaning. It is dated at the Tai Nan Yamen, which is the Yamen of the Governor of Shan Tung. It is forwarded direct from the Governor to the State Department, showing the efforts of our officials to get messages between Washington and Peking. Again, it is in

either, which shows that there is free communication despite all the statements and criticisms that this free communication was cut off. Mr. Conger's statement that the Chinese Government insists on their leaving Peking disposed of another statement that the Government was holding the Ministers as hostages. On the contrary, it urges them to go and offers an escort to conduct them. Whether it is safe or not is a matter of individual judgment, and Mr. Conger appears to regard it as unsafe. But I do not care to go further into the details of the message, as I do not wish to be in the position of an apologist."

THE CHINESE CRISIS IN BRIEF ITEMS

An extra session of Congress is improbable.

Four more missionaries have been murdered at Hankow.

Gen. Chaffee calls for more men. He now has about 3,500.

More artillery is being sent from Manila to Gen. Chaffee.

Capt. McCulla, U. S. N., is nursing his wounds at Nagasaki.

England expects a long war in China and is preparing for it.

A hospital corps is being organized to go with Chaffee's army.

The steamer Tien-tai will take 500 horses from Portland to China.

Heavy siege guns have been ordered from Fort Riley to China.

The fourth brigade of Indian troops has been ordered to China.

The export of war material from England to China is prohibited.

The Russian attack on Newchwang is said to have been unprovoked.

Andrew D. White denies that the Kaiser told his men to give no quarter.

After Li Hung Chang left Canton the Imperial troops joined the Boxers.

All Russian missionaries in Eastern Central China are safe at Shanghai.

It is estimated that Boxers have killed between 10,000 and 15,000 native converts.

The Chinese, at last accounts, were fortifying their lines outside the British Legation.

The shipment of troops to the Amur shows much fraud in the Russian railway system.

Germany wants the Yang-tse valley kept open and is opposed to the division of China.

Hau Ching Chen, formerly Minister to Russia, has been benighted for pro-foreign tendencies.

Boxers are murdering missionaries in Southern China but are not disturbing treaty ports.

Li Hung Chang is in a despondent state and a rumor of his suicide prevailed for a day or two.

The U. S. navy has been ordered to co-operate with the army in landing troops in China.

The Washington Government is entirely satisfied that the dispatches from Conger are genuine.

Chinese batteries on the Yang-tse are being repaired and new ones are being built at Wu Sung.

The Imperial troops are entrenched at Peking, on the line of the Tien-Tsin and Peking railway.

It is expected that several more regiments will be taken from the Philippines for Chinese service.

Food is scarce at Tien-Tsin and the river is filled with the headless bodies of hundreds of Chinese.

Senator Teller declares the President has no power to enter the Chinese war. He wants an extra session.

Rev. Father Marquette writes that dozens of Christian communities have been devastated by the Boxers.

It is reported that the Chinese have broken the canal bank, flooding the country between Tien-Tsin and Peking.

Chinese regiments that are called to join in the attack on Peking with a force of proper size, but applauds the other Powers.

Li Hung Chang will issue a proclamation granting amnesty to the Boxers on condition that they cease making disturbances.

The transport Pak Ling, which started from Seattle for China with cargo and animals returned, as her captain regarded her as too heavy.

Liu Kun Yi, Viceroy of Nanking and Sheng, Director of Telegraphs and Railways, says the envoys will be killed if the allies march to Peking.

The Governor of Moukden, in a proclamation, urges the people of Manchuria to massacre Christians. Nearly all the missions have been destroyed.

On July 30 a part of Gen. Orloff's forces attacked the Chinese regulars, capturing one gun and a number of flags and killing the Chinese commander and 200 men.

Russian railway parties in retreat were bombarded by Chinese in the Chingnan passes. Three guards and one workman were killed and twenty workmen fled to the mountains, none of whom have returned.

La Ping Hang, the new master of Peking, has beheaded two members of the Tung Li Yamen and beheaded Li Hung Chang and the Viceroy of Nanking on a charge of maintaining relations with foreigners.

Russian War Office telegrams received in Washington from Eastern Siberia show the Chinese have destroyed the railway in several places, interrupting the passage of troops and trains. The Cossacks now guard 2,500 versts of the frontier railroad.

The Russians have taken the town of Sakhalin in Manchuria, taking one gun and a quantity of Mauser cartridges. The steamer Silianga suffered severely from Chinese rifle fire. The Russians bombarded Aigun with twelve mortars and the Chinese replied. One Russian officer and five men were killed and fifteen wounded.

TAKES EXCEPTION.

Pacific Hardware Company Claim No Breach of the Law.

The Pacific Hardware Company represents the idea that it broke any law in its recent alterations of a shed back of the Stangenwald building. Manager Pinkham says:

"There is no law within the knowledge of the Pacific Hardware Company that requires a merchant to secure permission from the authorities that he may provide shelving, counters or racks on which to display, assort or to conveniently store and handle his goods, and the attempt to expose the Pacific Hardware Company as a wilful and determined violator of the law is entirely unfounded. Within a building on Merchant street recently leased from Lowers & Cooke, the Pacific Hardware Company erected a rack resting on the ground, which was intended to carry properly assorted some 300 tons of iron and steel."

"The contractor found some points in the interior of the building in the way, and knocked them out, thus letting a portion of the building rest on the rack for support. If we were to be charged with violation of the law it did so without premeditated purpose, and it questions the statement that it in any way exceeded its privileges."

BRYAN IS NOTIFIED

He Lays Down the Issue of Imperialism.

A STRONG PARTY SPEECH

The Financial Issue is Avoided and the Philippine Issue is Taken up.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 5.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, were notified of their nomination for the offices of President and Vice President respectively in Military Park, shortly after 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Thousands of people witnessed the ceremonies. Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was introduced by Mayor Taggart as presiding officer. Senator Jones in a brief speech introduced Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee. Congressman Richardson was received with wild cheers as he mounted the stand to officially notify Mr. Bryan of the fact that he had been selected as Presidential nominee of the Democratic Convention at Kansas City.

When Mr. Bryan arose to reply a demonstration occurred which perhaps has never been equalled in this city. When order was finally restored Mr. Bryan began his address, which was of considerable length. Cheer upon cheer greeted him at every telling period. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and members of the notification committee: I shall at an early day, and in a more formal manner, accept the nomination which you tender, and I shall at that time discuss the various questions covered by the Democratic platform. It may not be out of place, however, to submit a few observations at this time upon the general character of the contest before us and the question which is declared to be of paramount importance in this campaign.

When I say that the contest of 1900 is a contest between the Democracy on the one hand and plutocracy on the other, I do not mean to say that all our opponents have taken sides with the plutocracy. I mean to say that the various questions covered by the Democratic platform, it may not be out of place, however, to submit a few observations at this time upon the general character of the contest before us and the question which is declared to be of paramount importance in this campaign.

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There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the Democratic platform and it is a solution which will commend itself to the American people. This plan I unreservedly endorse. If elected, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose—first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the Island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Philippines, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba. An European protectorate often results in the exploitation of the ward by the guardian. An American protectorate gives to the nation protected the advantage of our strength, without making it the victim of our greed. For three quarters of a century the Monroe doctrine has been a shield to neighboring republics, and yet it failed to protect the Philippines from outside interference. After the Philippines had aided us in the war with Spain we could not honorably turn them over to their former masters; we could not leave them to be victims of the ambitious designs of the European nations, and since we do not desire to make a part of the world, we hold them as subjects, we propose the only alternative—namely, to give them independence and guard them against molestation from without.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I can never fully discharge the debt of gratitude which I owe to my countrymen for the honors which they have so generously bestowed upon me; but, sir, whether it be my lot to occupy the high office for which the convention has named me or to spend the remainder of my days in private life, I shall be my constant ambition and my controlling purpose to be true to the high ideals of those whose wisdom and courage and sacrifice brought this republic into existence. I

A TRAIN-ROBBERING TRAGEDY ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

DENVER, Col., August 5.—Two masked robbers committed one of the worst crimes of the year this side of Hugo, Cal., shortly after midnight this morning, when they held up the passengers in two Pullman cars on Union Pacific train No. 4 and killed William J. Fay, one of Denver's oldest citizens and now of Anaheim, Cal., because he had the courage to defend a woman in an adjoining berth against the ruffian's threats. The money and valuables that the bandits secured were of comparatively little moment in view of the sacrifice of Mr. Fay's life, for the latter leaves a great host of friends in this city, California and other places to mourn his tragic death.

The robbery boarded the Union Pacific passenger train at Limon Junction. They were told by Conductor D. B. Smith of the rear Pullman to get off at the next stop. Smith was soon after held up with a revolver and the men set about their work. The taller of the two carried a sack for the valuables, while the shorter one preceded with a weapon and aroused and intimidated the passengers one at a time. They got well along without raising any disturbance, it is said, until they reached the berth of Mrs. W. D. Harner of Denver. Fay heard the disturbance that ensued. The first robber was holding a revolver at the woman's head and demanding her money. Fay quickly reached into his berth and drew his own revolver. Notwithstanding that Fay was counted a crack shot, his bullet went wide and the robber turned upon him with two shots in quick succession. The first missed Fay, but the second struck him in the mouth and emerged from the back of his head, killing him instantly. He fell backward into his berth, his feet hanging out upon the floor.

The monetary profit of the escapade to the robbers will probably not exceed \$500 and it is probable that they may suffer the wrath of the citizens of Lincoln county if they are caught, for an infuriated populace is said to be surrounding the robbers. They escaped at Hugo, but a number of prominent detectives and the Sheriff were not long afterward on the ground to institute a systematic pursuit.

can conceive of a national destiny surpassing the glories of the present and the past—a destiny which meets the responsibilities of today and measures up to the possibilities of the future. Behold a republic, resting securely upon the foundation stones quarried by revolutionary patriots from the mountain of Eternal Truth—a republic applying in practice and proclaiming to the world the self-evident proposition: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Behold a republic in which civil and religious liberty stimulate all to earnest endeavor and in which the law restrains every hand uplifted for a neighbor's injury—Behold a republic in which every citizen is a sovereign, but in which no one cares to wear a crown. Behold a republic standing erect while empires all around are bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved, while other flags are only feared. Behold a republic increasing in population, in strength, and in influence, solving the problems of civilization and hastening the coming of an universal brotherhood—a republic which shakes thrones and dissolves aristocracies by its silent example, and gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness. Behold a republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a republic whose history, like the path of the just, "is as the shining light that shineth more and more into the perfect day."

FILIPINOS TRAPPE AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The first serious check which the American troops have met in the Philippines during the past two months is recorded in a dispatch received this morning from General MacArthur. It is assumed that the little American command which suffered so severely was completely trapped and was obliged to surrender or be exterminated. The message is as follows:

"MANILA, August 4.—Adjutant General, Washington: First Lieutenant Alister, corps of engineers, United States Army, with an escort of fifteen men, was attacked August 1, on the road between San Miguel de Mayug (Luzon) and San Juan (Luzon) by a large band of insurgents reported 350 strong. The entire party was killed, wounded or captured."

NEW YORK, August 7.—A cable to the Sun from Hongkong says: Manila advice to the Filipino Junta asserts that General MacArthur and General Alister, a leading rebel commander, are negotiating for the surrender, under the amnesty proclamation, of the insurgent forces in Central Luzon. These rebel forces include those under Colonel Lucena and Tescan, who last Wednesday captured Lieutenant Alister, the engineer corps and eleven cavalrymen.

Talmage on the Czar.

BERLIN, August 5.—Rev. T. de Witt Talmage, who arrived here yesterday with his family from St. Petersburg, preached in the American Church today on "Encouragement to Christian Workers."

To the correspondent Dr. Talmage said: "While in St. Petersburg I was invited to dine with Emperor Nicholas, who is in excellent health and gives me the impression of being physically strong. He seemed to be much interested in American politics and inquired regarding the prospects of the Presidential election. He is extremely well informed as to American affairs generally. The Czar talked freely about the China question and said he expected that all would pass off without long difficulties."

Dr. Talmage, who was favorably impressed with the development of the Russian people, said: "I found as much religious liberty in Russia as there is in New York or Washington."

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended, and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. You may try Mrs. Geo. E. Huxford's Liberty, R. I. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

A CRIMINAL LIBEL SUIT

Attorney Kinney Sues E. S. Gill.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN

Lawyer Alleges Injury on Account of a Publication in That Journal.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The climax of the controversy amongst the lawyers growing out of the Bar Association dinner of last Friday evening, came yesterday in a criminal libel suit begun against Edwin S. Gill, Editor of the "Honolulu Republican." W. A. Kinney is the complainant. The penal summons was served on Mr. Gill yesterday afternoon at his office by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth.

The complaint alleges that Mr. Gill is guilty of libel in the first degree in that the newspaper in question made a publication which tends to injure the complainant's reputation and good name and to bring him into contempt, disgrace, odium and ridicule, by circulating the alleged libel by making it known to others. The complaint in full reads as follows:

William A. Kinney, being duly sworn says, that Edwin S. Gill, residing in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, within the jurisdiction of this court, on to wit: Sunday, August 12, 1900, at Honolulu and within the jurisdiction of this court, was and is guilty of the offense of publishing a libel in the first degree, of and concerning said W. A. Kinney, in that said "Honolulu Republican," a newspaper of general circulation in said Honolulu, a writing or print, which directly tended to injure the fame, reputation or good name of said W. A. Kinney and to bring him into disgrace, odium, contempt and ridicule, and maliciously put said libel into circulation, and promulgated, exhibited and distributed it for the purpose of making it known to others and thereby in fact did make it known to others and aided and assisted in promulgating, exhibiting and distributing it. Said libel being in the words following, to wit:

Then is appended the front page article which appeared in the Republican of Sunday, August 12, the headlines reading, "Insult to Judges Had Been Pre-Arranged."

(Signed) W. A. KINNEY.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of August, 1900.

W. L. WILCOX,
District Magistrate of Honolulu.

Edwin S. Gill is commanded to appear before Judge Wilcox on Thursday, August 16th, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., then and there to answer the charge of libel in the first degree made against him.

The day after the article appeared Mr. Kinney sent a letter to the Republican in which he demanded a retraction of the statement that a number of his cases had been stricken from the court calendar. In Tuesday's Republican there was an editorial apologizing for the statement. In Tuesday's Advertiser Mr. Kinney had a signed letter in which he asked an investigation of the charges in the Republican that there was in Honolulu a "ring of lawyers who dictated to the courts here in the past." Judge Humphreys requested the Grand Jury to pay no attention to signed statements in the newspapers, and less than six hours thereafter the criminal libel suit was filed.

Following is the letter from Mr. Kinney to the Republican demanding a retraction:

Honolulu, August 13, 1900.
E. S. Gill, Esq., Editor Honolulu Republican.

Dear Sir—In the issue of the Republican of Sunday, August 12, there appears the statement:

"Some of the old cases that Mr. Kinney was interested in, and which had been carried on the calendar for years, were stricken off. No valid reason was presented to the Court why the attorney should not be ready for trial, and there was no reason for the cases not being stricken off the calendar."

The statement is false. Please retract it at once, and with the same publicity with which it was made.

W. A. KINNEY.

TO PROTECT OUR FISH.

Prominent Men Identify Themselves With the Association.

Among the names attached to the petition for the formation of a Fish Association which is being organized by Secretary of the Territory Henry E. Cooper, are those of representative men who have been identified at all times with every public interest of the Islands.

Among them are F. M. Hatch, W. O. Smith, H. C. Austin, T. W. Hobron, W. W. Hall, C. D. Chase, Oscar White, George W. Smith and Henry Waterhouse. Mr. Cooper expects to hear from Washington today in regard to the establishment of a fish hatchery in the Islands, and as to whether a fish expert can be sent here to make investigations.



LANTERNS

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FOR THIS WEEK

THE PERFECTION LUNCH BOX

25 cents each

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from long-standing cases. For Scrofula, Scum, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scum, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

LARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Waiata Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.